

# BUILDING ACTIVE EASTERN CONNECTICUT

## BUILDING AND BUSINESS.

Real Estate Sales and Mortgage Loans Show Large Increase.

A large increase was noted last week both in the number of sales of real estate and in the amount of mortgage loans. Sales for the past week by warranty deed in the leading Connecticut cities reported by The Commercial Record numbered 372, with mortgage loans of \$1,016,046, while last year the sales totaled 294 and the mortgage loans \$694,535.

The bankruptcy report last week makes the best record for many weeks, there being but one petition filed. Total assets amount to \$1,212 and liabilities \$9,484. Last year the second week of the month also made a good showing, with two petitions, with assets of \$68 and liabilities of \$2,306.

Thirteen incorporations, having aggregate capital stock of \$500,000, were formed during the past week in Connecticut. Last year there were five companies organized, having aggregate capital stock of \$188,000.

During the past week the cities of New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury and Stamford, 111 building permits were issued for buildings costing \$95,804, showing a substantial increase over last year, when the permits were issued for structures costing \$245,776.

The largest contracts awarded last week are for factory construction, new work of this class being reported in New Haven, Bridgeport, Naugatuck and Meriden. Other contracts awarded are for residence work in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Stamford and Middletown; public garage in Hartford; and a number of smaller projects, such as one and two-family houses in all parts of the state.

New work reported includes factory construction in Watertown, Bridgeport and Stamford; parish house in West Haven; bank building in East Hartford; schoolhouse in Waterbury; high school building in Wallingford; alterations to residence in Middletown costing \$30,000; brick storehouse in New Britain; extensive alterations and additions to a brewing plant in Bridgeport and a number of smaller projects.

Norwich had six sales of real estate last week to two years ago. The mortgage loans for the two weeks were \$8,900 and \$1,100 respectively. In New London there were five sales of realty last week and the same number a year ago. The loans for the two weeks were \$14,050 and \$11,200.

### GROTON.

Carpenters are at work on the interior of the brick building in Thames street owned by Miss Mary Turner and formerly used as the post office. The room will be made suitable for office use.

### MONTVILLE.

The large addition that C. D. White is having put on his mill is nearly completed. The cottage that Burke Hewitt is building is being rapidly completed.

## THE SUCCESSFUL HOME TREATMENT FOR SWOLLEN VEINS

Delay in treating Varicose Veins is a dangerous proceeding. There is a new Home Treatment that, when properly applied, depends upon that gradually reduces the enlarged veins to normal size and stops the aching, swelling and itching. Get a two ounce original bottle of Emswold Oil (full strength) from any first-class drug store and apply to the veins as directed.

Mrs. H. E. A. O'Sullivan, Mich., writes: Emswold Oil has reduced my swollen veins wonderfully. Generous sample mail on receipt of 10c from Moore's Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y. Lee & Good can supply you.

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## LARGE ADDITION TO HALL BROS. MILL

Plans and Specifications Being Prepared for New Boiler Room and Dye House to be Erected at Trading Cove

Woolen Mill—Plant to be Equipped With 2 New 180 H. P. Boilers—Additions Will Double Present Capacity of Plant—Steel Girders and Lumber Arriving for New Shetucket Weaving Building—Work Commenced on Carpenter Building Alterations.

Plans and specifications are being made by Architect C. H. Preston for a large addition to the Hall Bros. mill at Trading Cove. There is to be a new boiler room of brick to hold two new 180 horse power boilers. They are to be made by the Allen Co. of Worcester, Mass. The first of the new is in stock at the shops. Intended for another customer, they are not quite ready to receive it, and to accommodate this will be shipped immediately for Hall Brothers' mills. The second boiler of the same size will come later. A new "cusoid" steam stack will be built, it will be 125 feet in height, with 18 foot flue and constructed of radial ribs, made by this firm. There will also be a new dye house, 40 feet by 72 feet, one story high, of brick construction, with a large roof, made of steel girders and floor. There will be extractors, dye tubs, etc. In connection with this there will be another brick building, 130 feet in width and 8 feet in height, having 20 inch brick pilasters between, ensuring perfect light for all parts of the building. The usual stair work will be placed where needed. The present mill plant is now what is known by woolen men as a "four set" mill, and the buildings to be built, with changes in other buildings, will make this plant an "eight set" mill, just double its present capacity. Joseph Hall & Sons will take charge as owners of this plant, after the end of the year, Mr. Hall retiring from ownership in the Hallville mills, at that time. Work will commence immediately on changing the plant to receipt of the contractors' estimates. A new 6 inch pipe is being connected to penstock to supply the new dye house with a large supply of water.

With Hazel Mill For Sturtevant St.

A one story, two room frame building is being erected on the site of the old tannery on Sturtevant street near the Glen Woolen Mill. It will be used as a birch mill where watch hazel and

syrup will be made. A force of four men are engaged in the construction work.

Changes to Shetucket Street Store.

Slight changes and several improvements are being made at the store formerly occupied by Charles H. Haskell and Company in the building at No. 63 Shetucket street, owned by Judge John M. Thayer. The entrance has been widened and the interior of the store has been wired for electric lights. The store is to be used as an automobile salesroom.

Lumber and Steel Girders Arriving.

Some of the steel girders for the new weaving building which the Shetucket Company are having erected at their plant in Greenville, have arrived and have been unloaded from the cars. Lumber is arriving regularly now and is being piled up where it will be ready for the carpenters as soon as they can commence their work. The contractor has had a steam derrick erected on the grounds to facilitate in the handling of the huge girders.

This week the workmen are pouring a section of the foundation and this part of the work is well along on the north and west ends. The excavating is being pushed along on the south end.

Work Commenced at Carpenter Building.

Peck, McWilliams & Co. have commenced work on the alterations to the old Carpenter building on Commerce street and are now tearing out the interior of the building where necessary. The plans, which were prepared by Architects Cudworth, Woodworth & Thompson, call for the lowering of one of the floors, the construction of shipping rooms and the installation of a new elevator.

The building is owned by the Norwich New York Propeller Company and when the changes are completed it is to be occupied by Stoddard, Gilbert & Company of New Haven.

Continuing Repairs at Postoffice.

The improvements and repairs to the roof of the local postoffice are being continued. The roof copper copings are being placed on the front and east sides and sections of terra cotta are being replaced on the west side.

County Improvement League Data

By County Agent F. C. WARNER

### Use of Manure.

It is the prevailing opinion of chemists as well as practical men that the best way to improve the soil is to apply manure and to use it in the freshest possible condition. The fertilizing constituents of well rotted manure are more quickly available to plants, and the manure itself is less bulky and easier to distribute. On the other hand, fresh manure mixed with soil is practically useless, as fermentation which not only increases the availability of its own fertilizing constituents of the soil, but in even more serious manner tends to prevent injurious fermentation under the feet of animals and in the heap, the greatest return is likely to be gotten from manure applied in the fresh condition.

The form in which manures should be applied (whether fresh or rotted) is determined largely by the soil on which it is to be used and on the time of the year.

On clay soils it often happens that manure is produced to effect, but during the first year on account of slowness of decomposition, but since the clay possesses very powerful absorptive power, the manure is not lost. The fertilizing constituents are retained in the soil and are finally utilized by the crop. There is therefore little or no loss of manure in this case in applying manure to clay and heavy soils a long while in advance of the planting of the crop. The application to such soils of large quantities of manure improves their physical condition.

The behavior of calcareous soils toward manure is very variable, depending upon the compactness of the soil. On the other hand light soils which are sufficiently porous, decomposition goes on very rapidly and the soluble fertilizing constituents formed may be partially carried away in the drainage water before they can be taken up by the plants. For this reason the manure should be applied shortly before it is needed by the crop, if on light land.

Many experiments have shown that barnyard manure is one of the most effective means of increasing the productivity of swamp or muck soils. This is thought to be due largely to the increase of available nitrogen brought about by the application of the manure.

The climate also may have an important bearing on this subject. In a warm, damp climate it is a matter of comparative indifference whether the manure is fresh or rotted when it is applied, since under these conditions decomposition in the soil will be sufficiently rapid. In a dry season, however, it is well known that excessive applications of undecomposed manure manifest a tendency to "burn" the soil, and this tendency, as has just been stated, is more marked in light soils than in heavy. In cold climates, where the season is short and the conditions for rapid fermentation in the soil unfavorable, the use of fermented manure is preferable.

Wood Ashes of Value.

While the amount of wood ashes that a farmer could accumulate on his own farm is hardly ever sufficient to supply his need for potash, nevertheless, if they are carefully stored and not permitted to leach, they may be of considerable value to him.

Wood ashes may be profitably applied as a top dressing to lawns and other parts of the farm where they will encourage the growth of clover and better kinds of grasses, which will then crowd out inferior kinds and weeds. Wood ashes may also be used for corn and small trees, and shrubs. Because of their lime content they are not so good for potatoes, although

sometimes used for this crop. They are also very good for truck gardens.

In some parts of New England, where farmers have had to look more carefully to the renewing of old soils, the use of wood ashes has been much appreciated. Ashes indirectly increase the available nitrogen of the soil.

Ashes from hardwoods (deciduous trees) are richer in both phosphorus and potash than those from pines and other softwoods. Ashes from elm, maple, and hickory have more potash than those from pine. The ashes of twigs (fagots for example) are worth more for agricultural purposes than the ashes of heartwood taken from the middle of an old tree. In general, the smaller and younger the wood burned, the better the ashes. The ashes of coal do not contain potash to make them valuable in this connection.

Ordinary house ashes contain on the average about 3 or 4 per cent of potash, 1 or 2 per cent of phosphoric acid, a little magnesia, and a good deal of lime. It has been estimated that there is enough potash and phosphoric acid in a bushel of ashes to make it worth 20 cents or more. Besides that, some five or ten cents additional might be allowed for the "alkaline power" of the ashes.

### HARTFORD BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES SUED

By the United States Government for Taxes.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 17.—Ten insurance companies and two banks in Hartford have been sued by the United States government for taxes. Complaints issued from the office of District Attorney Thomas A. Spencer show a sum aggregating \$20,218.42 with interest from the summer months of the year when the suits were brought. The suits are against the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the Aetna Accident and Liability Company, the Travelers Indemnity Company, the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Phoenix Insurance Company, Orient Insurance Company, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, First National Bank of Hartford and the Connecticut Trust and Savings Bank.

The government claims the amounts due for additional corporation taxes in the years 1909, 1910 and 1911, with an interest of 6 per cent per annum for their not being paid on demand.

### ARTHUR C. MORELAND, WIDELY KNOWN ELK, DEAD.

Was Author of the Ritual of the Order Adopted in 1883.

New York, Nov. 17.—Arthur C. Moreland, widely known among the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and editor-publisher of the Elks' Antler, one of the leading publications of the order, died in a hospital here late today. Two weeks ago he went to the hospital on account of gangrene in the right foot, and his condition became gradually worse. Mr. Moreland was 68 years old Nov. 12 last. He had served as exalted ruler of Elks' lodges in San Francisco and New York, and was the author of the ritual of the order adopted in 1883. He was stricken with blindness more than 20 years ago.

## MIDDLETOWN

Denis O'Brien has been awarded the contract for the mason work and C. O. Stone & Son, the carpenter work for the remodeling of the residence at 376 Washington street for Mrs. Eleanor G. Acheson. A large addition will be erected to the interior, modeled, a new slate roof put on, new plumbing, heating and electric work installed. The exterior will be stuccoed, the windows and doors replaced. A new house to be erected on Pine street for Jacob Perloth. It will be of frame construction, arranged for one store and ten tenements.

Architect Griswold is preparing plans for a new residence to be erected on Main street for Joseph Valeri.

The foundation work has been started for the new block to be erected on Main street for Joseph Valeri.

## SOUTH MANCHESTER

Dwight W. Bligh has the contract for the new house to be erected on Center street for Mr. Harrison. It will be 23x35 feet, the first floor arranged for a store, with a tenement on the second floor.

The J. S. Annino Co. have been awarded the contract for the mason work for the new house to be erected on Center street for Mr. Harrison. It will be 23x35 feet, the first floor arranged for a store, with a tenement on the second floor.

The foundation work has been started for the new block to be erected on Main street for Joseph Valeri.

## EAST HADDAM

The Morehouse Bros. Co. have the contract for a garage for George Ventresca to be built at East Haddam. The house will be 12x12 feet, with a high, built with gravel roof. The H. Wales Lines Co. have the mason work and the owner looks after the painting.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, as far as they can be obtained, are as follows:

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1915, \$152,825,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1914, \$144,494,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1913, \$152,098,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1912, \$152,098,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1911, \$152,751,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1910, \$140,795,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1909, \$145,865,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1908, \$4,002,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1907, \$118,482,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1906, \$10,082,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1905, \$7,446,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1904, \$11,468,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1903, \$2,333,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1902, \$10,496,000

Contracts to Nov. 10, 1901, \$94,997,000

## AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

### METHODS OF FEEDING POULTRY

Hours at Which Rations Are Given As Important as Kinds of Feed.

Much is written regarding the best rations for laying hens and the best way to prepare poultry feeds, but even more important is the method by which these rations are given to the fowls. Given the best ration that can be combined will not give the best possible results unless it is fed at proper times and in the right amount. One of the most important points to be remembered in the feeding of poultry is to give the ration at regular intervals. The ration should be fed at the same hour each day, and same feeds given. Hens are creatures of habit and if they are fed at irregular intervals, they will not eat as well as they would if they were given their feeds when they were looking for them.

It is very important that a scratch grain should be fed early in the morning to give the hens plenty of time to eat large quantities of it. Ordinarily they should be fed at least three times a day, and a second feed about one-half hour before the birds go to roost is of great value. The feed should be given at 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock, and the supplementary feed at about 4:30.

Poultrymen who follow this system of feeding will be surprised to find how much more grain fowls will eat if they are given the second opportunity to eat. They will eat without noise in hunting for it. When birds are on the roosts 14 or 15 hours they require a tremendous amount of food in order to keep their bodies and organs active throughout the night.

On the other hand, the morning ration should be given in very limited quantities, and some poultrymen find excellent results from feeding grain only once a day, at night, and feeding a sufficient amount to have some left over in the morning. This is, however, important that the hens should clean up all of their grain once a day, so that when the night feed is given they will be hungry for more. If a dry mash is fed it may be kept before them all of the time, or as recommended by the New York experiment station, it should be kept closed until 10 o'clock in the morning and then opened for the remainder of the day. The amount of feed should be adjusted so that the birds should indicate to the poultryman what course to pursue in this matter. If a wet mash is fed it should be given in a dish which the birds can clean up will have time to digest it before the afternoon ration is given.

The feeding of green food which is very important, particularly in winter, should be given in the morning, dividing the day into equal parts as far as rations are concerned and giving the green food in the morning, the time. The old-fashioned method of feeding the birds warm mash early in the morning has proved to be very injurious, particularly in winter, when heavier breeds, because it results in their standing about on the floor and on the roosts for the rest of the day fully satisfied with what they have received. It results in discomfort to the fowls and lack of exercise and it tends to make the highest egg production impossible. The best system of feeding during the winter time is to give the birds a ration of 4.5 pounds of the time and feeding them a very limited amount of warm mash at 11 o'clock.

### PASTURES.

Good Opportunity Furnished Now For Clearing Them Up.

A large labor income is more likely to be realized from a large business than a small business. On many farms the number of acres which are available for cultivating purposes is limited. This consequently limits the possibility of doing a large enough business to warrant a large income where general farming is to be carried on. On many farms there are several acres which with a little labor and a few dollars' worth of seed, can be made to produce a large amount of hay or silage which should be sold or used for the development of a crop of the land is left in a rough condition the water is prevented from running off so that there will be less washing away of the soil. The soil will be more completely filled with the food of moisture which plants can use. Not only will it retain and hold more of the moisture, but it can be worked quicker in the spring than where the soil has not been turned over. The evaporator will take place much more rapidly during the early spring months from the surface.

### A NEW FRUIT PACKAGE.

Fruit growers are continually looking for new packages in which to market their fruit which will appeal to the consumer. The Virginia growers are using what they call a "baby barrel." This baby barrel is exactly like the standard barrel in construction, but it is only half the size and contains but half the quantity of fruit. This baby barrel is exactly like the standard barrel in construction, but it is only half the size and contains but half the quantity of fruit. This baby barrel is exactly like the standard barrel in construction, but it is only half the size and contains but half the quantity of fruit.

### FALL PLOWING.

Helps in Conserving a Large Part of Spring Rains.

There are many advantages which will be obtained by plowing as much land as possible this fall among which one of the most important is the possibility of increasing the water supply. A large per cent of spring rains which will be needed later in the summer for the development of a crop of the land is left in a rough condition the water is prevented from running off so that there will be less washing away of the soil. The soil will be more completely filled with the food of moisture which plants can use. Not only will it retain and hold more of the moisture, but it can be worked quicker in the spring than where the soil has not been turned over. The evaporator will take place much more rapidly during the early spring months from the surface.

### SOY BEANS AS GREEN FOOD FOR POULTRY.

At the New Jersey station it was found that soy beans would produce a continuous supply of succulent green food for poultry from November until November. The beans were planted in the spring and grew to a height of 3 to 4 feet. The beans were planted in the spring and grew to a height of 3 to 4 feet. The beans were planted in the spring and grew to a height of 3 to 4 feet.

### LARGEST POTATO YIELD GROWN IN 1899.

"What is the largest yield of potatoes grown on one acre?" is the question frequently asked experiment station men by farmers. Prof. Henry G. Bell, formerly professor of Agronomy at Maine University, believes the yield of 738 1-2 bushels raised by Mr. Coy of Aroostook County, Maine, in 1899 is the largest ever grown in New England in the United States by a commercial grower.

### STANDARDIZED SOUNDS FOR FOG HORNS.

Subject at Final Session of National Academy of Sciences.

New York, Nov. 17.—Prof. A. G. Webster of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., in an address today at the final session of the National Academy of Sciences, told of an instrument he had perfected for finding the direction of a fog signal and which he expected, will rob sea travel of one of its greatest terrors.

For years Professor Webster has experimented with every kind of sound wave, and today he told of his work in regard to standardizing fog horns and the development of a receiving instrument capable of catching the signals.

The standard sound, which he hopes will be adopted for navigation, so far as fog signals are concerned, is formed by means of a tuning fork, arranged so that it will produce a sound of 150 vibrations per second. The sound is produced by a tuning fork, arranged so that it will produce a sound of 150 vibrations per second. The sound is produced by a tuning fork, arranged so that it will produce a sound of 150 vibrations per second.

### GLASS OF HOT WATER Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache; stuffy from a cold; four tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.

We should, drinking, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into our stomach.

The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating, cleanses out all the sour fermentations, cures waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and is said to be but a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with indigestion, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiastic on the subject of a "real" medicine. Get it, and you are assured that you will look better and feel better, in every way shortly.

would have known exactly how to steer the collision which attendant loss of 1,500 lives could have readily been avoided.

### WIRELESS CALL DID NOT GIVE POSITION OR NAME.

Received by Italian Liner Near Where the Ancona Was Sunk.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Italian liner Duca Degli Abruzzi, which left Genoa two days before the Ancona, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean sea, arrived here today with 11 first class, 75 second class and 100 third class passengers.

Her officers said that while passing the spot where the Ancona was torpedoed, they saw a small boat with a wireless call for help. The call did not give the position or name of the vessel, but it was a distress signal. Two hours after the Duca Degli Abruzzi passed the wreck and a smashed lifeboat. Marks on the wreckage and boat indicated that it had belonged to the British freighter. The Duca Degli Abruzzi passed through the Mediterranean with her lifeboat and boat intact, accompanied by instructions of the Italian government. On Nov. 7 she picked up a wireless message telling of the loss of the Ancona.

### TROLLEY FIGURES IN TRIAL OF FORMER N. H. DIRECTOR.

Acquisition of 65 Lines Were Involved—Unfinished When Court Adjourned.

New York, Nov. 17.—Before taking up the acquisition of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, the defense in the trial of the former director of the New Haven trolley system, Mr. Charles E. Choate, attorney for the New Haven, wrote a letter to the jury stating that he was not going to have an examination of the books of the company and of its properties in such a way that it would not appear that the New Haven was interested in the matter.

The trolley acquisition phase of the company, in which 65 lines were involved, was still unfinished when court adjourned until tomorrow.

### PRESIDENT MEETS BUDGET COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

No Agreement Was Reached—Asked to Perfect Some Definite Plan.

Washington, Nov. 17.—For two and a half hours tonight President Wilson and members of the special budget committee of the house conferred over methods of systematizing appropriations in congress. No agreement was reached, and after the long discussion the president asked the committee men to get together as soon as possible on some definite plan.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the appropriations committee, was insistent on his plan of centralizing all appropriations in one committee of the appropriations committee. On the other hand, Representative Sherrill of Kentucky strongly advocated a plan which would divide the appropriations into two committees, one for the budget and one for the remainder of the appropriations. The committee is to be made up of chairmen and ranking minority members of the various committees having jurisdiction over appropriations.

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